

JC918 U.S. PTO
10/23/00

10-24-00

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S/N UNKNOWN

PATENT

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

Applicant: MITCHELL ET AL. Serial No.: UNKNOWN
Filed: CONCURRENT HEREWITH Docket No.: BDL9-2000-0064
501.379US01

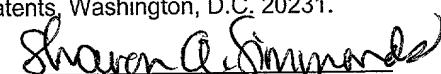
Title: FASTER TRANSFORMS USING EARLY ABORTS AND PRECISION REFINEMENTS

CERTIFICATE UNDER 37 CFR 1.10

'Express Mail' mailing label number: EL605624843US

Date of Deposit: October 23, 2000

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09/694455
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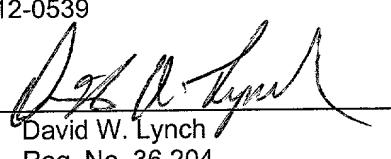
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Altera Law Group, LLC
10749 Bren Road East, Opus 2
Minneapolis, MN 55343
952-912-0539

By:


David W. Lynch
Reg. No. 36,204

Date: October 23, 2000

DWL/tmj

**FASTER TRANSFORMS USING EARLY
ABORTS AND PRECISION REFINEMENTS**

CROSS-REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATION

5 This application is related to the following co-pending and commonly-assigned patent applications, which are hereby incorporated herein by reference in their respective entirety:

"FASTER DISCRETE COSINE TRANSFORMS USING SCALED TERMS" to Brady et al., having attorney docket no. BLD9-2000-0056US1.

10 "FASTER TRANSFORMS USING SCALED TERMS" to Trelewicz et al., having attorney docket no. BLD9-2000-0059US1.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

15 1. Field of the Invention.

This invention relates in general to data processing, and more particularly to faster transforms that use early aborts and precision refinements.

2. Description of Related Art.

20 Transforms, which take data from one domain (e.g., sampled data) to another (e.g., frequency space), are used in many signal and/or image processing applications. Such transforms are used for a variety of applications, including, but not limited to data analysis, feature identification and/or extraction, signal correlation, data compression, or data embedding. Many of these transforms require efficient

implementation for real-time and/or fast execution where compression may or may not be used.

Data compression is desirable in many data handling processes, where too much data is present for practical applications using the data. Commonly,

5 compression is used in communication links, to reduce transmission time or required bandwidth. Similarly, compression is preferred in image storage systems, including digital printers and copiers, where "pages" of a document to be printed may be stored temporarily in memory. Here the amount of media space on which the image data is stored can be substantially reduced with compression. Generally speaking,

10 scanned images, i.e., electronic representations of hard copy documents, are often large, and thus make desirable candidates for compression.

In data processing, data is typically represented as a sampled discrete function. The discrete representation is either made deterministically or statistically.

15 In a deterministic representation, the point properties of the data are considered, whereas, in a statistical representation, the average properties of the data are specified. In particular examples referred to herein, the terms images and image processing will be used. However, those skilled in the art will recognize that the present invention is not meant to be limited to processing images but is applicable to processing different data, such as audio data, scientific data, image data, etc.

20 In a digital image processing system, digital image signals are formed by first dividing a two-dimensional image into a grid. Each picture element, or pixel, in the grid has associated therewith a number of visual characteristics, such as brightness and color. These characteristics are converted into numeric form. The digital image signal

is then formed by assembling the numbers associated with each pixel in the image into a sequence which can be interpreted by a receiver of the digital image signal.

Signal and image processing frequently require converting the input data into transform coefficients for the purposes of analysis. Often only a quantized version of the coefficients is needed (e.g. JPEG/MPEG data compression or audio/voice compression). Many such applications need to be done fast in real time such as the generation of JPEG data for high speed printers.

Pressure is on the data signal processing industry to find the fastest method by which to most effectively and quickly perform the digital signal processing. As in the field of compression generally, research is highly active and competitive in the field of fast transform implementation. Researchers have made a wide variety of attempts to exploit the strengths of the hardware intended to implement the transforms by exploiting properties found in the transform and inverse transform.

One such technique is the ISO 10918-1 JPEG International Standard /ITU-T Recommendation T.81. The draft JPEG standard is reproduced in Pennebaker and Mitchell, *JPEG: Still Image Data Compression Standard*, New York, Van Nostrand Reinhold, 1993, incorporated herein by reference. One compression method defined in the JPEG standard, as well as other emerging compression standards, is discrete cosine transform (DCT) coding. Images compressed using DCT coding are decompressed using an inverse transform known as the inverse DCT (IDCT). An excellent general reference on DCTs is Rao and Yip, *Discrete Cosine Transform*, New York, Academic Press, 1990, incorporated herein by reference. It will be

assumed that those of ordinary skill in this art are familiar with the contents of the above-referenced books.

It is readily apparent that if still images present storage problems for computer users and others, motion picture storage problems are far more severe, because

5 full-motion video may require up to 60 images for each second of displayed motion pictures. Therefore, motion picture compression techniques have been the subject of yet further development and standardization activity. Two important standards are ISO 11172 MPEG International Standard and ITU-T Recommendation H.261.

Both of these standards rely in part on DCT coding and IDCT decoding.

10 However, research generally focuses on specific techniques, such as the above-mentioned techniques that used DCT coding to provide the desired degree of compression. Nevertheless, other transforms may be used to provide certain advantages under certain circumstances. For example, in the DCT compression coding method discussed above, an input image is divided into many uniform blocks
15 and the two-dimensional cosine transform function is applied to each block to transform the data samples into a set of transform coefficients to remove the spatial redundancy. However, even though a high compression rate may be attained, a blocking effect, which may be subtle or obvious, is generated. Further, vector quantization methods that may be utilized by the compression system are
20 advantageous due to their contribution to the high compression rate. On the other hand, a sub-band method may reduce the blocking effect which occurs during high rates of data compression. The wavelet transform (WT) or Sub-Band Coding (SBC) methods encode signals based on, for example, time and frequency components.

As such, these transform methods can be useful for analyzing non-stationary signals and have the advantage that they may be designed to take into account the characteristics of the human visual system (HVS) for image analysis.

Scaled terms may be used to replace multiplicative constants like cosine

5 terms in a Discrete Cosine Transform (DCT) with a minimum number of additions/subtractions. However, the scaled terms merely approximate the constants in the transform equations. Thus, some error is accepted to keep the precision confined to a fixed number of bits or to minimize the number of operations. If the resulting numbers are further from a decision boundary (e.g., a threshold value

10 or a quantization boundary) than the maximum possible error, the result will not be affected by the approximations. However, the resulting numbers may be determined, during the incremental calculations, to require additional precision. Yet, the original input values are no longer available in the registers, and refetching the original input values from memory can impose cycles associated with cache misses

15 and memory latency. The brute-force option is to perform an inverse transform (e.g., an IDCT) on the values, and then re-run the forward transform (e.g., FDCT, sometimes denoted just DCT) with higher precision. The disadvantage of the brute force approach is that operations are wasted.

It can be seen then that there is a need to provide faster transforms that use

20 early aborts and precision refinements to save processing cycles thereby providing faster transform calculations and decreased execution times.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

To overcome the limitations in the prior art described above, and to overcome other limitations that will become apparent upon reading and understanding the present specification, the present invention discloses faster transforms that use early 5 aborts and precision refinements.

The present invention solves the above-described problems by detecting when to perform a corrective action based upon testing the incremental calculations of transform constants and performing the corrective action: refining the incremental calculations to obtain additional precision and/or aborting the incremental

10 calculations when the resulting number is going to be too small. Those skilled in the art will recognize that throughout this specification, the term "matrix" is used in both its traditional mathematical sense and also to cover all hardware and software systems which when analyzed could be equivalently represented as a mathematical matrix.

15 A method in accordance with the principles of the present invention includes testing at least one number resulting from an incremental calculation of transform coefficients during a transform, determining whether to perform a corrective action based upon the testing and performing the corrective action when a corrective action is determined to be needed.

20 Other embodiments of a method in accordance with the principles of the invention may include alternative or optional additional aspects. One such aspect of the present invention is that the determining comprises detecting whether the incremental calculation of the transform coefficients will result in transform

coefficients with unacceptable precision and the performing corrective action comprises refining the at least one number.

Another aspect of the present invention is that the transform comprises a transform matrix and wherein the refining comprises applying a refinement matrix for increasing precision of the incremental calculation of the transform constants.

Another aspect of the present invention is that the refinement matrix comprises $I + {}_d D_{m+1} D_m^{-1}$.

Another aspect of the present invention is that the method further includes generating at least one refinement matrix based on approximately calculated transform constants.

Another aspect of the present invention is that the generating at least one refinement matrix is performed offline or at initialization.

Another aspect of the present invention is that the generating the refinement matrix comprises recognizing that an approximate transform is invertible, generating the refinement matrix given by $I + {}_d D_{m+1} D_m^{-1}$, and structuring the transform for efficient computation.

Another aspect of the present invention is that the generating the refinement matrix includes recognizing that recovery of the nth column of a transform matrix for generating the transform is impossible, calculating a pseudo inverse for a portion of the transform matrix and generating an approximation for the refinement matrix using the pseudo inverse for the transform matrix.

Another aspect of the present invention is that the approximation of the refinement matrix comprises $I + {}_d D_{1d} \tilde{D}_0$.

Another aspect of the present invention is that the determining further comprises determining whether an error resulting from terminating the incremental
5 calculation is acceptable and the performing corrective action comprises aborting the incremental calculation of a transform coefficient.

Another aspect of the present invention is that the incremental calculation is terminated when a determination is made that the incremental calculation will result in a number that is projected to be within a predetermined range.

10 Another aspect of the present invention is that the number that is projected to be within a predetermined range comprises a transform coefficient that does satisfy a precision requirement.

Another aspect of the present invention is that the incremental calculation is terminated when a refinement to the transform coefficient is determined not to
15 change the result.

Another aspect of the present invention is that a refinement to the transform coefficient is determined not to change the result when, after checking the relative magnitudes of the results of the incremental calculations, an intermediate calculation of at least one transform coefficient is small compared to the intermediate calculation
20 of another transform coefficient.

Another aspect of the present invention is that a refinement to the transform coefficient is determined not to change the result when, after checking the magnitude of the results of at least one incremental calculation, at least one

intermediate calculation of the transform coefficient is less than a predetermined threshold.

Another aspect of the present invention is that the determining further comprises determining that a transform coefficient is going to be within a predetermined range of zero and the performing corrective action comprises aborting the incremental calculation of the transform coefficient.

In another embodiment of the present invention, a data compression system is provided. The data compression system includes a transformer for applying a linear analysis transform to decorrelate data into transform coefficients using

transform equations, the transformer reducing errors of the transform by testing at least one number resulting from an incremental calculation of transform coefficients during a transform, determining whether to perform a corrective action based upon the testing and performing the corrective action when a corrective action is determined to be needed.

In another embodiment of the present invention, a printer is provided. The printer includes memory for storing image data, a processor for processing the image data to provide a print stream output and a printhead driving circuit for controlling a printhead to generate a printout of the image data, wherein the processor reduces errors of the transform by testing at least one number resulting from an incremental calculation of transform coefficients during a transform, determining whether to perform a corrective action based upon the testing and performing the corrective action when a corrective action is determined to be needed.

In another embodiment of the present invention, an article of manufacture is provided. The article of manufacture includes a program storage medium readable by a computer, the medium tangibly embodying one or more programs of instructions executable by the computer to perform a method for reducing errors during data processing, the method including testing at least one number resulting from an incremental calculation of transform coefficients during a transform, determining whether to perform a corrective action based upon the testing and performing the corrective action when a corrective action is determined to be needed.

10 In another embodiment of the present invention, a data analysis system is provided. The data analysis system includes transform equations formed by testing at least one number resulting from an incremental calculation of transform coefficients during a transform, determining whether to perform a corrective action based upon the testing and performing the corrective action when a corrective action is determined to be needed and a transformer for applying the transform equations to perform a linear transform to decorrelate data into transform coefficients.

These and various other advantages and features of novelty which characterize the invention are pointed out with particularity in the claims annexed hereto and form a part hereof. However, for a better understanding of the invention, its advantages, and 20 the objects obtained by its use, reference should be made to the drawings which form a further part hereof, and to accompanying descriptive matter, in which there are illustrated and described specific examples of an apparatus in accordance with the invention.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Referring now to the drawings in which like reference numbers represent corresponding parts throughout:

Fig. 1 illustrates a typical image compression system;

5 Fig. 2 illustrates a flow chart of a method for providing faster transforms using scaled terms;

Fig. 3 illustrates a flow chart for providing faster transforms using corrective action to provide faster transform calculations and decreased execution times;

10 Fig. 4 illustrates a flow chart of the abort method according to the present invention that demonstrates aborting further iterations of the transform coefficient calculation process;

Fig. 5 is illustrates the testing of the at least one incrementally calculated number;

15 Fig. 6 is a flow chart of the refinement method according to the present invention;

Fig. 7 illustrates a flow chart of a first method for generating a refinement matrix;

Fig. 8 is a flow chart showing a second method for generating a refinement matrix when dD_0 is not invertible;

20 Fig. 9 illustrates a printer according to the present invention;

Fig. 10 illustrates a data analyzing system according to the present invention; and

Fig. 11 illustrates another data analyzing system according to the present invention.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

In the following description of the exemplary embodiment, reference is made to the accompanying drawings which form a part hereof, and in which is shown by way of illustration the specific embodiment in which the invention may be practiced.

5 It is to be understood that other embodiments may be utilized as structural changes may be made without departing from the scope of the present invention.

The present invention provides faster transforms that use early aborts and precision refinements. Faster transforms are obtained by detecting when to perform a corrective action based upon testing the incremental calculations of transform

10 coefficients and performing the corrective action: refining the incremental calculations to obtain additional precision and/or aborting the incremental calculations when at least one resulting number is going to be too small.

Fig. 1 illustrates a typical image compression system 100. The data compression system may include three closely connected components namely (a) 15 Transformer 120, (b) Quantizer 130, and (c) Optional Entropy Encoder 140. Compression is accomplished by applying a linear transform to decorrelate the image data 110, quantizing the resulting transform coefficients, and, if desired, entropy coding the quantized values. A variety of linear transforms have been developed which include Discrete Fourier Transform (DFT), Discrete Cosine 20 Transform (DCT), Discrete Wavelet Transform (DWT) and many more, each with its own advantages and disadvantages.

The quantizer 130 simply reduces the number of bits needed to store the transformed coefficients by reducing the precision of those values. Since this is a

many-to-one mapping, it is a lossy process and is the significant source of compression in such an encoder. Quantization can be performed on each individual coefficient, which is known as Scalar Quantization (SQ). Quantization can also be performed on a collection of coefficients together, and this is known as Vector

5 Quantization (VQ). Both uniform and non-uniform quantizers can be used depending on the problem at hand.

The optional entropy encoder 140 further compresses the quantized values losslessly to give better overall compression. It may use a model to accurately determine the probabilities for each quantized value and produces an appropriate

10 code based on these probabilities so that the resultant output code stream will be smaller than the input stream. The most commonly used entropy encoders are the Huffman encoder and the arithmetic encoder, although for applications requiring fast execution, simple run-length encoding (RLE) has proven very effective.

The term image transforms usually refers to a class of unitary matrices used

15 for representing images. This means that images can be converted to an alternate representation using these matrices. These transforms form the basis of transform coding. Transform coding is a process in which the coefficients from a transform are coded for transmission.

00000000000000000000000000000000

The signal $F(x)$ is a function mapping each integer from $0..n - 1$ into a complex number. An example is given by a line of a sampled or pixelated image, where the samples or pixels are equally spaced. An "orthogonal basis" for a

collection of such $F(x)$ is a set $\{b_y(x)\}_{y=0}^{n-1}$ of functions, where $\sum_{x=0}^{n-1} b_y(x)b_z(x) = 0$ for $y \neq z$

5 z. A "transform" of $F(x)$, denoted $\hat{F}(y)$, is given by $\hat{F}(y) = \sum_{x=0}^{n-1} F(x)b_y(x)$. Transforms of this type are used in many signal and image processing applications to extract information from the original signal F . One example of a transform is the discrete Fourier transform (DFT), where $b_y(x) = \exp(2\pi i xy/n)$. A related example is the discrete cosine transform (DCT), where $b_y(x) = \cos(2\pi xy/n)$. Another example is the
10 wavelet transform, where $b_y(x)$ is a particular scaled and offset version of the mother wavelet function. (See, Ingrid Daubechies, Ten Lectures on Wavelets, Society for Industrial & Applied Mathematics, (May 1992)).

The theoretical basis for the independent scaling operations will now be demonstrated by showing the mathematical basis for being able to perform the
15 scales without destroying the structure of the transform. Define a transform

$\hat{F}(y) = \sum_{x=0}^{n-1} F(x)b_y(x)$. Consider those cases (described below) when the $b_y(x)$ are

such that this transform can be split into two or more disjoint sums, regardless of the structure of $F(x)$. (The term "disjoint", when used herein in reference to the sets of equations, means that there are no transform coefficients in common between
20 equations in the two disjoint sets of equations.) For example, if $b_{2y}(x)$ have even

symmetry, and $b_{2y+1}(x)$ have odd symmetry, it is known from mathematics that any $F(x)$ can be written uniquely as $F(x) = F_e(x) + F_o(x)$, where $F_e(x)$ is even (symmetric about zero) and $F_o(x)$ is odd (anti-symmetric about zero), and that

$$\sum_x F_e(x)b_{2y-1}(x) = \sum_x F_o(x)b_{2y}(x) = 0. \text{ This enables the transform to be written}$$

5 equivalently as:

$$\hat{F}(y) = \sum_{y=0}^{\lfloor(n-1)/2\rfloor} F_e(x)b_{2y}(x) + \sum_{y=1}^{\lfloor n/2 \rfloor} F_o(x)b_{2y-1}(x)$$

Fig. 2 illustrates a flow chart 200 of a method for providing faster transforms using scaled terms. In Fig. 2, transform equations are split into at least one sub-transform having at least two transform constants 210. The term “sub-transforms”,
 10 as used herein, references the collection of equations used to generate a subset of the transformed terms, where the subset may contain all of the transformed terms, or fewer than the total number of transformed terms. Next, the transform constants for each collection are scaled independently of the other collections with a scaling term to maintain a substantially uniform ratio between the transform constants within
 15 the collection, wherein the scaling term may be chosen according to a predetermined cost function 220. The result is the transform equations for transforming the block. Then, data is separated into at least one block 230. The block is then transformed into transformed data using the transform equations 240. Referring to the quantizer 130 of Fig. 1, the transformed data may then be quantized
 20 by incorporating the scaling into the quantization. Choosing the scaled term for the constants requires the use of a cost function that represents the needs of the target system.

Scaled terms may be used to replace multiplicative constants like cosine terms in a Discrete Cosine Transform (DCT) with a minimum number of additions/subtractions. For a 1-D DCT, an 8×1 input vector F may be multiplied by an 8×8 transform matrix D : $\hat{F} = DF$. In the case of the 2-D DCT, the input vector F is replaced with an 8×8 matrix F , and the DCT is performed as DFD' , where D' is the transpose of D . Put $D = \sum_{k=0}^n {}_d D_k$, where ${}_d D_k$, the “detail transform”, is the k th refinement to an approximation to D . Put $D_m = \sum_{k=0}^m {}_d D_k$ and $\hat{F}_m = D_m F$; i.e., the m th approximation to \hat{F} . Those skilled in the art will recognize that the 8×8 matrix of input samples and corresponding 8×8 transform matrix could be replaced with a 10×10 matrix of input samples using $N_1 \times N_1$ transform on the left and $N_2 \times N_2$ transform on the right.

However, because the scaled terms merely approximate the constants in the transform equations, some error is accepted to keep the precision confined to a fixed number of bits or to minimize the number of operations. If the resulting numbers are further from a decision boundary (e.g., a threshold value or a quantization boundary) than the maximum possible error, the result will not be affected by the approximations. Nevertheless, faster transforms may then be obtained by refining the incremental calculations to obtain additional precision if the resulting numbers are determined during the incremental calculations to require additional precision.

20 Fig. 3 illustrates a flow chart 300 for providing faster transforms using corrective action to provide faster transform calculations and decreased execution

times. At least one number resulting from an incremental calculation using transform constants in a transform is tested 310. Then, based upon the testing, when to perform a corrective action is determined 320. Once it is determined that a corrective action is to be performed, the corrective action is performed 330.

5 A first example of refinement occurs when each ${}_d D_k$ adds an at least one additional bit of precision to the transform performed by D. A second example occurs when at least one element of the transform vector, \hat{F} , is assumed to be very small, so that an entire row of ${}_d D_k$ may be approximated as zero, enabling us to skip the calculation of that at least one element of F.

10 In the first example, it is often the case that all of the D_k are invertible; i.e., a matrix D_k^{-1} exists such that $D_k D_k^{-1} = D_k^{-1} D_k = I$, the identity matrix, which has ones on the upper left to lower right diagonal, and zeros elsewhere. In this case, it may be noted that

$$\hat{F}_{m+1} = D_{m+1} D_m^{-1} \hat{F}_m = (I + {}_d D_{m+1} D_m^{-1}) \hat{F}_m$$

15 (where I is the identity matrix); i.e., the additional step of precision is provided by performing one more step of transform to the transformed coefficients. Using this additional step transform to add the precision is the first embodiment of refinement provided by this invention, since it saves performing both IDCT and subsequent DCT: the matrix for $(I + {}_d D_{m+1} D_m^{-1})$ can be calculated ahead of time as a matrix R_{m+1} ,

20 so that $\hat{F}_{m+1} = R_{m+1} \hat{F}_m$, a single-step transform on F_m .

The second example of refinement requires a different approach. Consider a specific example, where the 2-D transform has already been performed with high

precision in the first dimension, FD', ${}_dD_0$ has its 8th row zero, and ${}_dD_1 = D - {}_dD_o$.

Then ${}_dD_0$ is not invertible; i.e., there is no way to recover the original 8 columns of

FD' from ${}_dD_0FD'$ (this follows from the fact that finding FD' from ${}_dD_0FD'$ may be

viewed as 7 equations in 8 unknowns). However, if an assumption is made for one

5 of the 8 columns of FD', then the other 7 columns can be estimated from ${}_dD_0FD'$,

contingent on the assumption for the 8th column. A reasonable assumption is that

the 8th column contains small elements that may be approximated as zero, since the

higher-numbered transformed values tend to be less significant in real images than

the lower-numbered transformed values. Then ${}_dD_0$ may be treated as an 8 x 7

10 matrix (ignoring the zero row), the pseudo-inverse, ${}_d\tilde{D}_o$, (as is well-known in the

literature) is found by

$${}_d\tilde{D}_o = ({}_dD'_0 \quad {}_dD_0)^{-1} {}_dD'_0,$$

with an 8th row of zeros inserted for the assumed 8th coefficients. This gives an 8 x

8 approximation for ${}_dD_0^{-1}$, so that we can approximate

$$\hat{F}_1 = (I + {}_dD_1 {}_d\tilde{D}_0) \hat{F}_0$$

15 This approximate refinement is the second embodiment of the refinement invention, which saves the cycles of the IDCT followed by the DCT, as in the first example.

The abort procedure is used to determine when a calculation can be

20 terminated before its completion to save cycles, when the result of the calculation is projected to be too small, so that it will be quantized to zero. One example of the application of the abort procedure appears in example 2 above, where at least one

low-magnitude transform coefficient is not calculated, being essentially equivalent to setting the corresponding row or rows of the transform matrix to zero. Another example is stopping a calculation with limited precision, when additional transform

precision is projected to provide negligible additional information in the transformed values; e.g., when the result of the calculation is projected to be small. An alternative method involves testing the magnitude of the sums and/or differences of some of the inputs to the transform. For example, for the FDCT, the following equation calculates the second transform coefficient:

10

$$2S(2) = C_2 d_{0734} + C_6 d_{1625}$$

where $d_{0734} = s_{07} - s_{34}$ and $d_{1625} = s_{16} - s_{25}$, notation from Pennebaker and Mitchell's JPEG text. The magnitudes of these values can be tested for impact on subsequent processing of the transform coefficients. In this example, if $S(2)$ is less than the

15

magnitude of $Q/2$ (where Q is a quantization value for $S(2)$), then $S(2)$ will be quantized to zero. This translates to a test of whether d_{0734} is less than $Q/(2C_2)$ in magnitude and d_{1625} is less than $Q/(2C_6)$ in magnitude. If this test is met, then the calculation for $S(2)$ can be aborted, and $S(2)$ set to its quantized value of zero. This method of testing sums and/or differences of the input values can be extended to all

20

of the equations for the FDCT.

It is not obvious how to turn a comparison such as $-\hat{T} < \hat{F} < \hat{T}$ (a term-by-term range check for the members of vector or matrix \hat{F}), where the elements of \hat{T} are

all non-negative, into a term-by-term comparison of the elements of F , $-T < F < T$, where the elements of T are all non-negative, and where satisfying the test on F is sufficient to satisfy the test on \hat{F} . The difficulty arises from the fact that the DCT employs both positive and negative operations, which destroys the term-by-term ordering in the equation. Specifically, it cannot be said that $-\hat{T} < \hat{F} < \hat{T}$ implies that $-D^{-1}\hat{T} < F < D^{-1}\hat{T}$.

Thus, the abort involves terminating the precision of an operation when additional transform precision is projected to have an acceptable or negligible effect on the results of the subsequent processing operations, e.g., quantization or comparison. For example, the coefficients of the DCT can be scaled by an integer and approximated as sums of powers of 2. For the odd terms, one of these approximations is as follows:

$$41D = 41 \begin{bmatrix} C_1 & C_3 & C_5 & C_7 \\ C_3 & -C_7 & -C_1 & -C_5 \\ C_5 & -C_1 & C_7 & C_3 \\ C_7 & -C_5 & C_3 & -C_1 \end{bmatrix} \approx 32 \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & -1 & -1 \\ 1 & -1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 & -1 \end{bmatrix} + 8 \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & -1 & 1 \\ -1 & -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix} + 2 \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

15

which we write as (using the notation from above),

$$41D \approx 2^5 {}_d D_0 + 2^3 {}_d D_1 + 2^1 {}_d D_2 + 2^0 {}_d D_3$$

Also, as mentioned above, all of the matrices above, and their sequential sums, are invertible. Now, if $|j\hat{F}| \ll 1$, i.e., the jth element of \hat{F} is very small in magnitude, then $j(32 {}_d D_0 F)$ should be small. If it is not, then $j((8 {}_d D_1 + 2 {}_d D_2 + {}_d D_3) F)$ will not be able to cancel it out to make the final result small. The relative

magnitudes of the results of the calculations may be checked. If one of the transform values, for one of the intermediate precisions, is small compared to the other values, or is small compared to some pre-determined threshold, then subsequent refinements for that transform value can be aborted.

5 Fig. 4 illustrates a flow chart 400 of the abort method according to the present invention that demonstrates aborting further iterations of the transform coefficient calculation process. In Fig. 4, at least one incrementally calculated number is tested 410. If certain criteria are met, further calculations are aborted 420. The incremental calculation of a transform coefficient may be aborted when an error 10 resulting from terminating the incremental calculation is acceptable. For example, the incremental calculation may be terminated when a determination is made that the incremental calculation will result in a number that is projected to be within a predetermined range, e.g., a transform coefficient that does satisfy a precision requirement. Alternatively, the incremental calculation of the transform coefficient 15 may be aborted when a transform coefficient is going to be within a predetermined range of zero.

Fig. 5 is a flow chart 500 of the testing of the at least one incrementally calculated number. In Fig. 5, the incremental calculation is tested to determine when a refinement to the transform coefficient will not change the result 510. This 20 testing may be carried out in at least two ways as shown in Fig. 5. A refinement to the transform coefficient may be determined not to change the result when, after checking the relative magnitudes of the results of the incremental calculations, an intermediate calculation of at least one transform coefficient is small compared to the

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intermediate calculation of another transform coefficient 520. Alternatively, a refinement to the transform coefficient may be determined not to change the result when, after checking the magnitude of the results of at least one incremental calculation, at least one intermediate calculation of the transform coefficient is less than a predetermined threshold 530.

Fig. 6 is a flow chart 600 of the refinement method according to the present invention. First, a determination is made whether the transform requires more precision 610. The transform is a transform matrix, wherein a refinement matrix may be used to increase precision of the incremental calculation of the transform coefficients. When more precision is required, a refinement matrix is applied to the transform 620. The refinement matrix is generated offline or at initialization and is based on approximately calculated transform constants.

Fig. 7 illustrates a flow chart 700 of a first method for generating a refinement matrix. First, it is recognized that an approximate transform is invertible 710. The refinement matrix given by $I + {}_d D_{m+1} D_m^{-1}$ is generated 720. Then, the transform is structured for efficient computation 730.

However, as described above, when ${}_d D_0$ is not invertible; there is no way to recover the original 8 columns of FD' from ${}_d D_0 F D'$. Fig. 8 is a flow chart 800 showing a second method for generating a refinement matrix when ${}_d D_0$ is not invertible. It is first recognized that recovery of the nth column of a transform matrix for generating the transform is impossible 810. A pseudo inverse for a portion of the transform matrix is calculated 820. Then, an approximation for the refinement matrix is generated using the pseudo inverse for the transform matrix 830. The

approximation of the refinement matrix comprises $I + {}_d D_{1d} \tilde{D}_0$.

Fig. 9 illustrates a block diagram 900 of a printer 920 according to the present invention. In Fig. 9, the printer 920 receives image data 912 from a host processor 910. The image data 912 is provided into memory 930 where the image data may be arranged into $N_1 \times N_2$ block samples. The $N_1 \times N_2$ block samples are then processed by a processor 940, such as a raster image processor. The raster image processor 940 provides a compressed print stream representing the image data to a printhead driving circuit 950. The printhead driving circuit 950 then controls the printhead 960 to generate a printout 970 of the image data.

The process illustrated with reference to Figs. 1-3 may be tangibly embodied in a computer-readable medium or carrier 990, e.g. one or more of the fixed and/or removable data storage devices illustrated in Fig. 9, or other data storage or data communications devices. The computer program may be loaded into the memory 992 to configure the processor 940 of Fig. 9, for execution. The computer program comprises instructions which, when read and executed by the processor 940 of Fig. 9, causes the processor 940 to perform the steps necessary to execute the steps or elements of the present invention.

Fig. 10 illustrates a data analyzing system 1000 according to the present invention. In Fig. 10, a transformer 1010 receives a block of data 1012 to be analyzed. The transformer 1010 uses transform equations 1020 to generate transformed data 1024. Transform equations 1020 are split into at least one sub-transform having at least two transform constants. The at least two transform constants for each collection are scaled independently of the other collections with a

scaling term to maintain a substantially uniform ratio between the at least two transform constants within the at least one collection, wherein the scaling term is chosen according to a predetermined cost function. The transformed data 1024 may then be quantized by an optional quantizer 1030.

5 Fig. 11 illustrates another data analyzing system 1100 according to the present invention. In Fig. 11, a transformer 1110 receives a block of data 1112 to be analyzed. The transformer 1110 uses transform equations 1120 to generate transformed data 1124. Transform equations 1120 are split into at least one sub-transform having at least two transform constants. The at least two transform
10 constants for each collection are scaled independently of the other collections with a scaling term to maintain a substantially uniform ratio between the at least two transform constants within the at least one collection, wherein the scaling term may be chosen according to a predetermined cost function. The transformed data 1124 may then be compared to scaled comparison values in an optional comparator 1130.
15 The foregoing description of the exemplary embodiment of the invention has been presented for the purposes of illustration and description. It is not intended to be exhaustive or to limit the invention to the precise form disclosed. Many modifications and variations are possible in light of the above teaching. It is intended that the scope of the invention be limited not with this detailed description,
20 but rather by the claims appended hereto.

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WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:

- 1 1. A method for reducing errors during data processing, comprising:
 - 2 testing at least one number resulting from an incremental calculation of
 - 3 transform coefficients during a transform;
 - 4 determining whether to perform a corrective action based upon the testing;
 - 5 and
 - 6 performing the corrective action when a corrective action is determined to be
 - 7 needed.

- 1 2. The method of claim 1 wherein the determining comprises detecting
- 2 whether the incremental calculation of the transform coefficients will result in
- 3 transform coefficients with unacceptable precision and the performing corrective
- 4 action comprises refining the at least one number.

- 1 3. The method of claim 2 wherein the transform comprises a transform
- 2 matrix and wherein the refining comprises applying a refinement matrix for
- 3 increasing precision of the incremental calculation of the transform constants.

- 1 4. The method of claim 3 wherein the refinement matrix comprises
- 2 $I + {}_d D_{m+1} D_m^{-1}$.

- 1 5. The method of claim 1 further comprising generating at least one
- 2 refinement matrix based on approximately calculated transform constants.

1 6. The method of claim 5 wherein the generating at least one refinement
2 matrix is performed offline or at initialization.

1 7. The method of claim 5 wherein the generating the at least one
2 refinement matrix comprises recognizing that an approximate transform is invertible,
3 generating the refinement matrix given by $I + {}_d D_{m+1} D_m^{-1}$, and structuring the
4 transform for efficient computation.

1 8. The method of claim 5 wherein the generating the at least one
2 refinement matrix comprises:
3 recognizing that recovery of the nth column of a transform matrix for
4 generating the transform is impossible;
5 calculating a pseudo inverse for a portion of the transform matrix; and
6 generating an approximation for the at least one refinement matrix using the
7 pseudo inverse for the transform matrix.

1 9. The method of claim 8 wherein the approximation of the refinement
2 matrix comprises $I + {}_d D_{1d} \tilde{D}_0$.

1 10. The method of claim 1 wherein the determining whether to perform a
2 corrective action further comprises determining whether an error resulting from
3 terminating the incremental calculation is acceptable and the performing corrective
4 action comprises aborting the incremental calculation of a transform coefficient.

1 11. The method of claim 10 wherein the incremental calculation is
2 terminated when a determination is made that the incremental calculation will result
3 in a number that is projected to be within a predetermined range.

1 12. The method of claim 11 wherein the number that is projected to be
2 within a predetermined range comprises a transform coefficient that does satisfy a
3 precision requirement.

1 13. The method of claim 11 wherein the incremental calculation is
2 terminated when a refinement to the transform coefficient is determined not to
3 change the result.

1 14. The method of claim 13 wherein a refinement to the transform
2 coefficient is determined not to change the result when, after checking the relative
3 magnitudes of the results of the incremental calculations, an intermediate calculation
4 of at least one transform coefficient is small compared to the intermediate calculation
5 of another transform coefficient.

1 15. The method of claim 13 wherein a refinement to the transform
2 coefficient is determined not to change the result when, after checking the
3 magnitude of the results of at least one incremental calculation, at least one
4 intermediate calculation of the transform coefficient is less than a predetermined
5 threshold.

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1 16. The method of claim 1 wherein the determining further comprises
2 determining that a transform coefficient is going to be within a predetermined range
3 of zero and the performing corrective action comprises aborting the incremental
4 calculation of the transform coefficient.

1 17. A data compression system, the data compression system comprising
2 a transformer for applying a linear analysis transform to decorrelate data into
3 transform coefficients using transform equations, the transformer reducing errors of
4 the transform by testing at least one number resulting from an incremental
5 calculation of transform coefficients during a transform, determining whether to
6 perform a corrective action based upon the testing and performing the corrective
7 action when a corrective action is determined to be needed.

1 18. The data compression system of claim 17 further comprising a
2 quantizer for quantizing the transformed data into quantized data to reduce a
3 number of bits needed to represent the transform coefficients.

1 19. The data compression system of claim 17 wherein the transformer
2 determines whether to perform a corrective action by detecting whether the
3 incremental calculation of the transform coefficients will result in transform
4 coefficients with unacceptable precision and performs corrective action by refining
5 the at least one number.

1 20. The data compression system of claim 19 wherein the transform
2 comprises a transform matrix and wherein the transformer refines the at least one
3 number by applying a refinement matrix for increasing precision of the incremental
4 calculation of the transform constants.

1 21. The data compression system of claim 20 wherein the refinement
2 matrix comprises $I + {}_d D_{m+1} D_m^{-1}$.

1 22. The data compression system of claim 20 wherein the refinement
2 matrix is based on approximately calculated transform constants.

1 23. The data compression system of claim 22 wherein the refinement
2 matrix is generated offline or at initialization.

1 24. The data compression system of claim 21 wherein the refinement
2 matrix is generated by recognizing that an approximate transform is invertible,
3 generating the refinement matrix given by $I + {}_d D_{m+1} D_m^{-1}$, and structuring the
4 transform for efficient computation.

1 25. The data compression system of claim 21 wherein the refinement
2 matrix is generated by recognizing that recovery of the nth column of a transform
3 matrix for generating the transform is impossible, calculating a pseudo inverse for a
4 portion of the transform matrix and generating an approximation for the refinement
5 matrix using the pseudo inverse for the transform matrix.

1 26. The data compression system of claim 25 wherein the approximation
2 of the refinement matrix comprises $I + {}_d D_{1d} \tilde{D}_0$.

1 27. The data compression system of claim 17 wherein the transformer
2 determines whether to perform a corrective action by determining whether an error
3 resulting from terminating the incremental calculation is acceptable and performs
4 corrective action by aborting the incremental calculation of a transform coefficient.

1 28. The data compression system of claim 27 wherein the transformer
2 terminates the incremental calculation when a determination is made that the
3 incremental calculation will result in a number that is projected to be within a
4 predetermined range.

1 29. The data compression system of claim 28 wherein the number that is
2 projected to be within a predetermined range comprises a transform coefficient that
3 does satisfy a precision requirement.

1 30. The data compression system of claim 28 wherein the transformer
2 terminates the incremental calculation when a refinement to the transform coefficient
3 is determined not to change the result.

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1 31. The data compression system of claim 30 wherein the transformer
2 determines that a refinement to the transform coefficient will not change the result
3 when, after checking the relative magnitudes of the results of the incremental
4 calculations, an intermediate calculation of at least one transform coefficient is small
5 compared to the intermediate calculation of another transform coefficient.

1 32. The data compression system of claim 30 wherein the transformer
2 determines that a refinement to the transform coefficient will not change the result
3 when, after checking the magnitude of the results of at least one incremental
4 calculation, at least one intermediate calculation of the transform coefficient is less
5 than a predetermined threshold.

1 33. The data compression system of claim 17 wherein the transformer
2 determines that a corrective action is to be determined by determining that a
3 transform coefficient is going to be within a predetermined range of zero and
4 performs corrective action by aborting the incremental calculation of the transform
5 coefficient.

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1 34. A printer, comprising:
2 memory for storing image data;
3 a processor for processing the image data to provide a print stream output;
4 and
5 a printhead driving circuit for controlling a printhead to generate a printout of
6 the image data;
7 wherein the processor reduces errors of the transform by testing at least one
8 number resulting from an incremental calculation of transform coefficients during a
9 transform, determining whether to perform a corrective action based upon the testing
10 and performing the corrective action when a corrective action is determined to be
11 needed.

1 35. The printer of claim 34 wherein the processor determines whether to
2 perform a corrective action by detecting whether the incremental calculation of the
3 transform coefficients will result in transform coefficients with unacceptable precision
4 and performs corrective action by refining the at least one number..

1 36. The printer of claim 35 wherein the transform comprises a transform
2 matrix and wherein the transformer refines the at least one number by applying a
3 refinement matrix for increasing precision of the incremental calculation of the
4 transform constants.

1 37. The printer of claim 36 wherein the refinement matrix comprises
2 $I +_d D_{m+1} D_m^{-1}$.

1 38. The printer of claim 36 wherein the refinement matrix is based on
2 approximately calculated transform constants.

1 39. The printer of claim 38 wherein the refinement matrix is generated
2 offline or at initialization.

1 40. The printer of claim 37 wherein the refinement matrix is generated by
2 recognizing that an approximate transform is invertible, generating the refinement
3 matrix given by $I + {}_d D_{m+1} D_m^{-1}$, and structuring the transform for efficient computation.

1 41. The printer of claim 37 wherein the refinement matrix is generated by
2 recognizing that recovery of the nth column of a transform matrix for generating the
3 transform is impossible, calculating a pseudo inverse for a portion of the transform
4 matrix and generating an approximation for the refinement matrix using the pseudo
5 inverse for the transform matrix.

1 42. The printer of claim 41 wherein the approximation of the refinement
2 matrix comprises $I + {}_d D_{1d} \tilde{D}_0$.

1 43. The printer of claim 34 wherein the transformer determines whether to
2 perform a corrective action by determining whether an error resulting from
3 terminating the incremental calculation is acceptable and performs corrective action
4 by aborting the incremental calculation of a transform coefficient.

1 44. The printer of claim 43 wherein the transformer terminates the
2 incremental calculation when a determination is made that the incremental
3 calculation will result in a number that is projected to be within a predetermined
4 range.

1 45. The printer of claim 44 wherein the number that is projected to be
2 within a predetermined range comprises a transform coefficient that does satisfy a
3 precision requirement.

1 46. The printer of claim 44 wherein the transformer terminates the
2 incremental calculation when a refinement to the transform coefficient is determined
3 not to change the result.

1 47. The printer of claim 46 wherein the transformer determines that a
2 refinement to the transform coefficient will not change the result when, after
3 checking the relative magnitudes of the results of the incremental calculations, an
4 intermediate calculation of at least one transform coefficient is small compared to the
5 intermediate calculation of another transform coefficient.

1 48. The printer of claim 46 wherein the transformer determines that a
2 refinement to the transform coefficient will not change the result when, after
3 checking the magnitude of the results of at least one incremental calculation, at least
4 one intermediate calculation of the transform coefficient is less than a predetermined
5 threshold.

1 49. The printer of claim 34 wherein the transformer determines that a
2 corrective action is to be determined by determining that a transform coefficient is
3 going to be within a predetermined range of zero and performs corrective action by
4 aborting the incremental calculation of the transform coefficient.

1 50. An article of manufacture comprising a program storage medium
2 readable by a computer, the medium tangibly embodying one or more programs of
3 instructions executable by the computer to perform a method for reducing errors
4 during data processing, the method comprising:

5 testing at least one number resulting from an incremental calculation of
6 transform coefficients during a transform;
7 determining whether to perform a corrective action based upon the testing;
8 and
9 performing the corrective action when a corrective action is determined to be
10 needed.

1 51. The article of manufacture of claim 50 wherein the determining
2 comprises detecting whether the incremental calculation of the transform coefficients
3 will result in transform coefficients with unacceptable precision and the performing
4 corrective action comprises refining the at least one number.

1 52. The article of manufacture of claim 51 wherein the transform
2 comprises a transform matrix and wherein the refining comprises applying a
3 refinement matrix for increasing precision of the incremental calculation of the
4 transform constants.

1 53. The article of manufacture of claim 52 wherein the refinement matrix
2 comprises $I + {}_d D_{m+1} D_m^{-1}$.

1 54. The article of manufacture of claim 50 further comprising generating at
2 least one refinement matrix based on approximately calculated transform constants.

1 55. The article of manufacture of claim 54 wherein the generating at least
2 one refinement matrix is performed offline or at initialization.

1 56. The article of manufacture of claim 54 wherein the generating the at
2 least one refinement matrix comprises recognizing that an approximate transform is
3 invertible, generating the refinement matrix given by $I + {}_d D_{m+1} D_m^{-1}$, and structuring
4 the transform for efficient computation.

1 57. The article of manufacture of claim 54 wherein the generating the at
2 least one refinement matrix comprises:
3 recognizing that recovery of the nth column of a transform matrix for
4 generating the transform is impossible;
5 calculating a pseudo inverse for a portion of the transform matrix; and
6 generating an approximation for the at least one refinement matrix using the
7 pseudo inverse for the transform matrix.

1 58. The article of manufacture of claim 57 wherein the approximation of
2 the refinement matrix comprises $I + {}_d D_{1d} \tilde{D}_0$.

1 59. The article of manufacture of claim 50 wherein the determining
2 whether to perform a corrective action further comprises determining whether an
3 error resulting from terminating the incremental calculation is acceptable and the
4 performing corrective action comprises aborting the incremental calculation of a
5 transform coefficient.

1 60. The article of manufacture of claim 59 wherein the incremental
2 calculation is terminated when a determination is made that the incremental
3 calculation will result in a number that is projected to be within a predetermined
4 range.

1 61. The article of manufacture of claim 60 wherein the number that is
2 projected to be within a predetermined range comprises a transform coefficient that
3 does satisfy a precision requirement.

1 62. The article of manufacture of claim 60 wherein the incremental
2 calculation is terminated when a refinement to the transform coefficient is
3 determined not to change the result.

1 63. The article of manufacture of claim 62 wherein a refinement to the
2 transform coefficient is determined not to change the result when, after checking the
3 relative magnitudes of the results of the incremental calculations, an intermediate
4 calculation of at least one transform coefficient is small compared to the intermediate
5 calculation of another transform coefficient.

1 64. The article of manufacture of claim 62 wherein a refinement to the
2 transform coefficient is determined not to change the result when, after checking the
3 magnitude of the results of at least one incremental calculation, at least one
4 intermediate calculation of the transform coefficient is less than a predetermined
5 threshold.

1 65. The article of manufacture of claim 50 wherein the determining further
2 comprises determining that a transform coefficient is going to be within a
3 predetermined range of zero and the performing corrective action comprises
4 aborting the incremental calculation of the transform coefficient.

1 66. A data analysis system, comprising;
2 transform equations formed by testing at least one number resulting from an
3 incremental calculation of transform coefficients during a transform, determining
4 whether to perform a corrective action based upon the testing and performing the
5 corrective action when a corrective action is determined to be needed; and
6 a transformer for applying the transform equations to perform a linear
7 transform to decorrelate data into transform coefficients.

1 67. The data analysis system of claim 66 wherein the transformer
2 determines whether to perform a corrective action by detecting whether the
3 incremental calculation of the transform coefficients will result in transform
4 coefficients with unacceptable precision and performs corrective action by refining
5 the at least one number.

1 68. The data analysis system of claim 67 wherein the transform comprises
2 a transform matrix and wherein the transformer refines the at least one number by
3 applying a refinement matrix for increasing precision of the incremental calculation of
4 the transform constants.

1 69. The data analysis system of claim 68 wherein the refinement matrix
2 comprises $I +_d D_{m+1} D_m^{-1}$.

1 70. The data analysis system of claim 68 wherein the refinement matrix is
2 based on approximately calculated transform constants.

1 71. The data analysis system of claim 70 wherein the refinement matrix is
2 generated offline or at initialization.

1 72. The data analysis system of claim 69 wherein the refinement matrix is
2 generated by recognizing that an approximate transform is invertible, generating the
3 refinement matrix given by $I + {}_d D_{m+1} D_m^{-1}$, and structuring the transform for efficient
4 computation.

1 73. The data analysis system of claim 69 wherein the refinement matrix is
2 generated by recognizing that recovery of the nth column of a transform matrix for
3 generating the transform is impossible, calculating a pseudo inverse for a portion of
4 the transform matrix and generating an approximation for the refinement matrix
5 using the pseudo inverse for the transform matrix.

1 74. The data analysis system of claim 73 wherein the approximation of the
2 refinement matrix comprises $I + {}_d D_{1d} \tilde{D}_0$.

1 75. The data analysis system of claim 66 wherein the transformer
2 determines whether to perform a corrective action by determining whether an error
3 resulting from terminating the incremental calculation is acceptable and performs
4 corrective action by aborting the incremental calculation of a transform coefficient.

1 76. The data analysis system of claim 75 wherein the transformer
2 terminates the incremental calculation when a determination is made that the
3 incremental calculation will result in a number that is projected to be within a
4 predetermined range.

1 77. The data analysis system of claim 76 wherein the number that is
2 projected to be within a predetermined range comprises a transform coefficient that
3 does satisfy a precision requirement.

1 78. The data analysis system of claim 76 wherein the transformer
2 terminates the incremental calculation when a refinement to the transform coefficient
3 is determined not to change the result.

1 79. The data analysis system of claim 78 wherein the transformer
2 determines that a refinement to the transform coefficient will not change the result
3 when, after checking the relative magnitudes of the results of the incremental
4 calculations, an intermediate calculation of at least one transform coefficient is small
5 compared to the intermediate calculation of another transform coefficient.

1 80. The data analysis system of claim 78 wherein the transformer
2 determines that a refinement to the transform coefficient will not change the result
3 when, after checking the magnitude of the results of at least one incremental
4 calculation, at least one intermediate calculation of the transform coefficient is less
5 than a predetermined threshold.

1 81. The data analysis system of claim 66 wherein the transformer
2 determines that a corrective action is to be determined by determining that a
3 transform coefficient is going to be within a predetermined range of zero and
4 performs corrective action by aborting the incremental calculation of the transform
5 coefficient.

DRAFT ATTACHMENT

ABSTRACT

Fast transforms that use early aborts and precision refinements are disclosed. When to perform a corrective action is detected based upon testing the incremental calculations of transform coefficients. Corrective action is then performed. The
5 corrective action includes refining the incremental calculations to obtain additional precision and/or aborting the incremental calculations when the resulting numbers are sufficient.

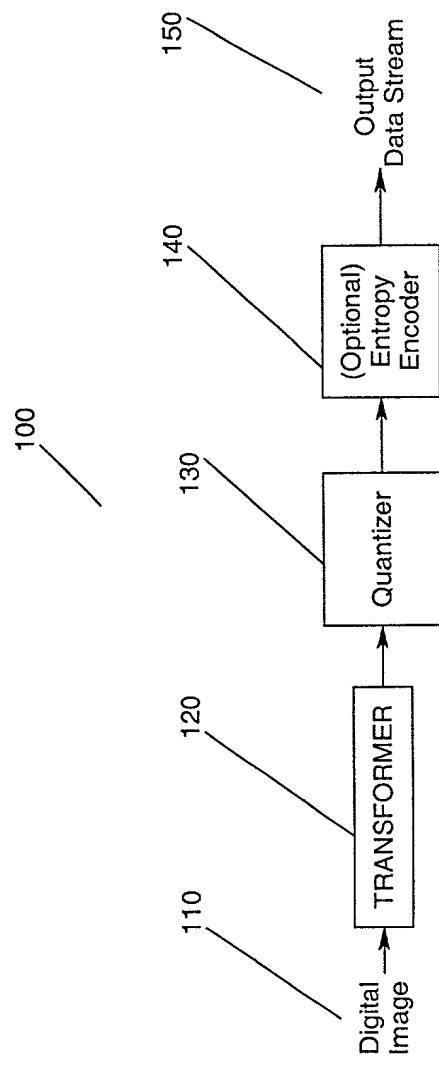


Fig. 1

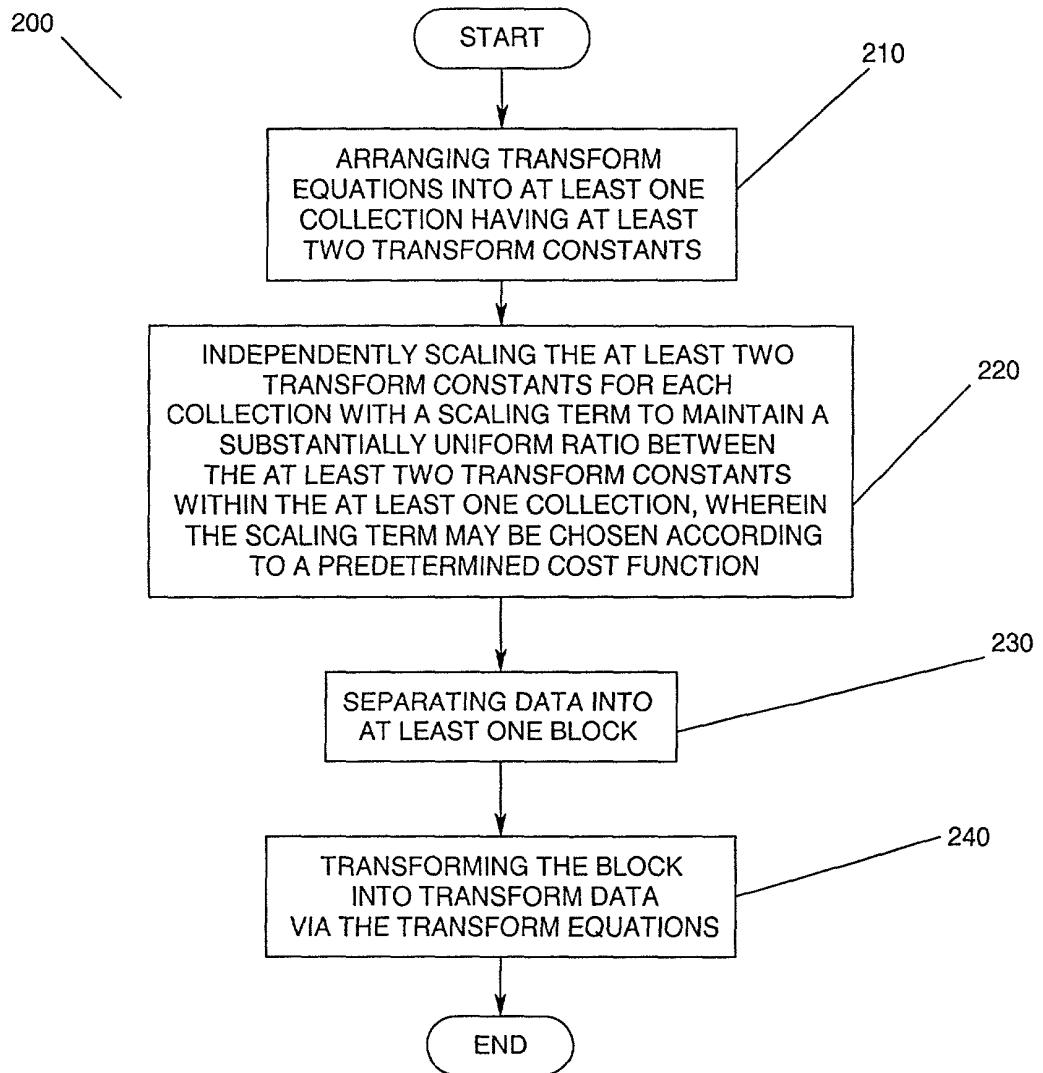


Fig. 2

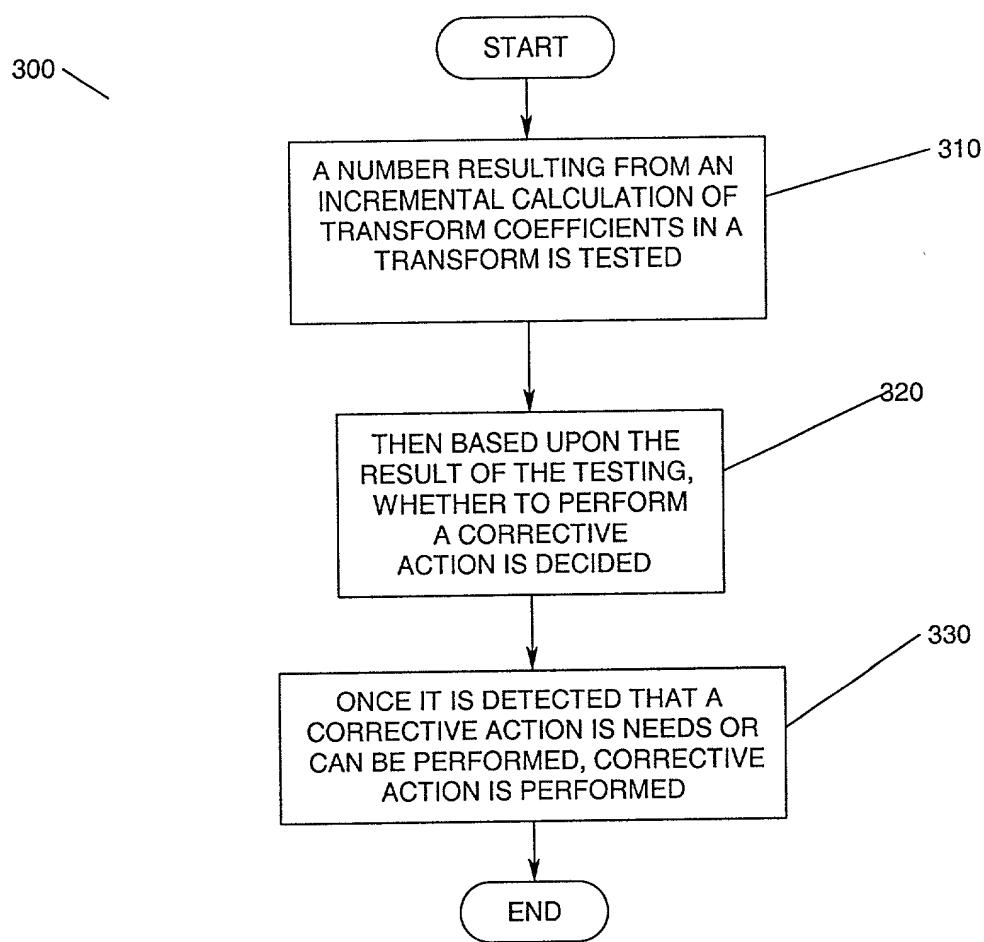


Fig. 3

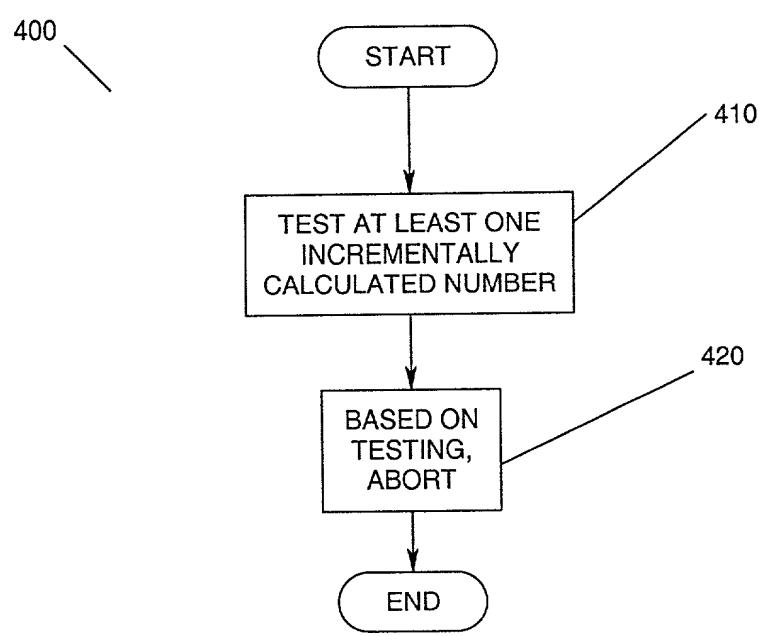


Fig. 4

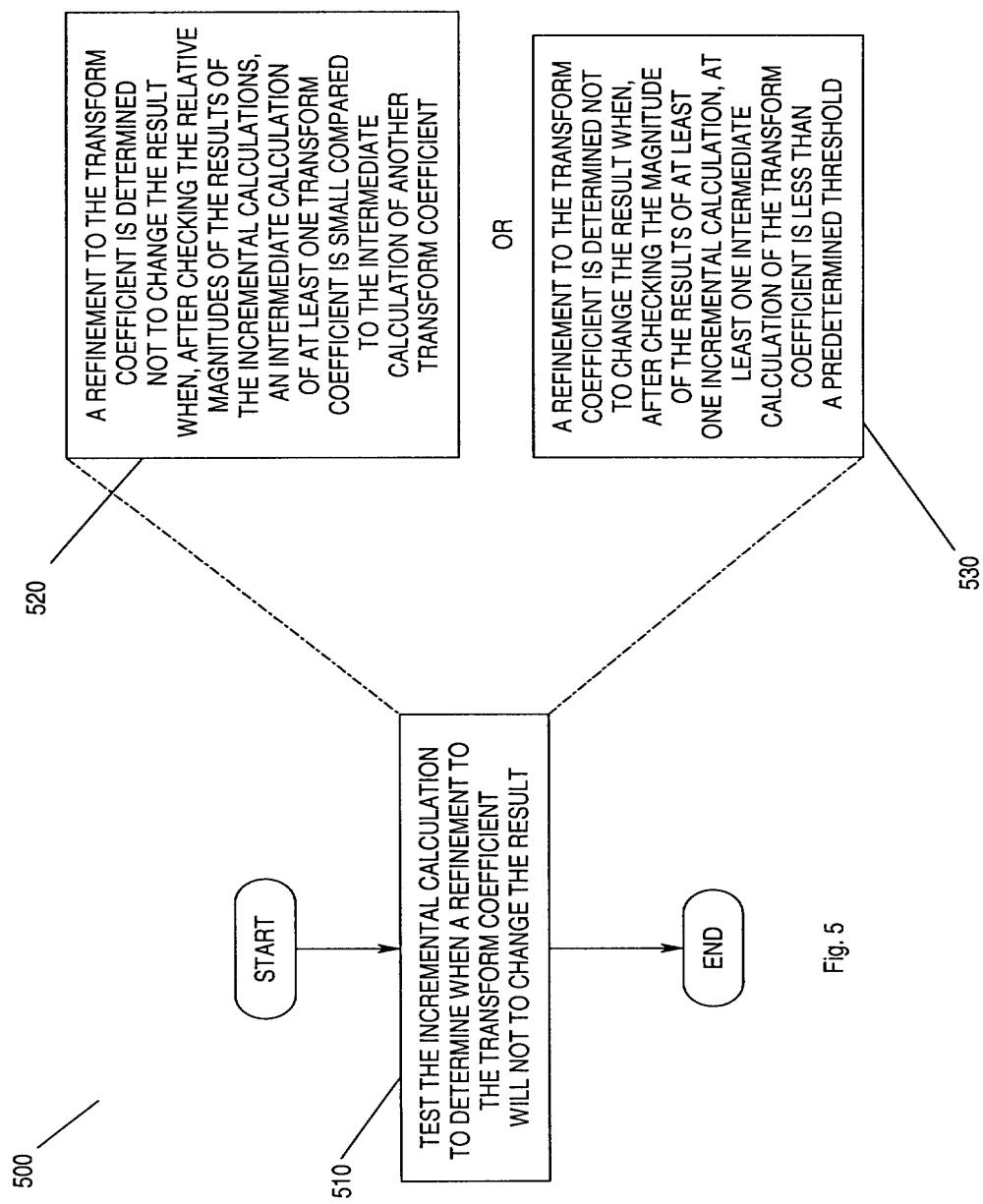


Fig. 5

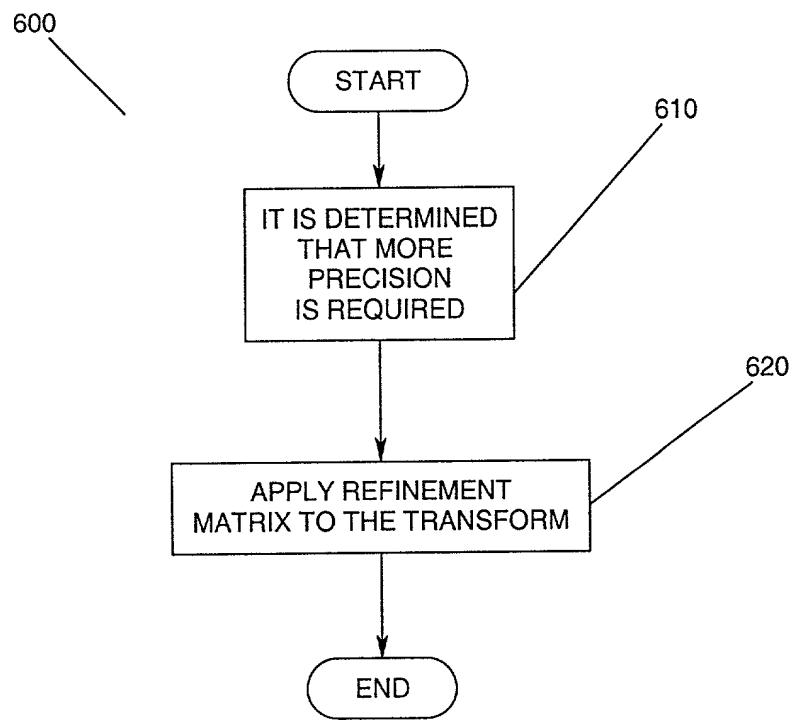


Fig. 6

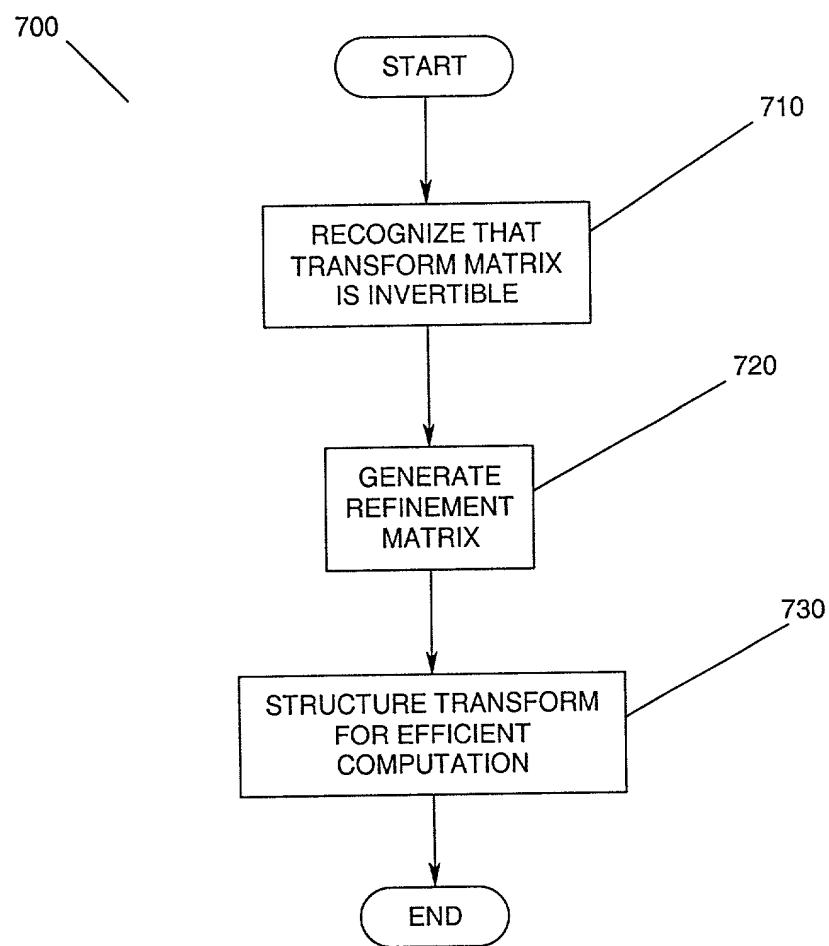


Fig. 7

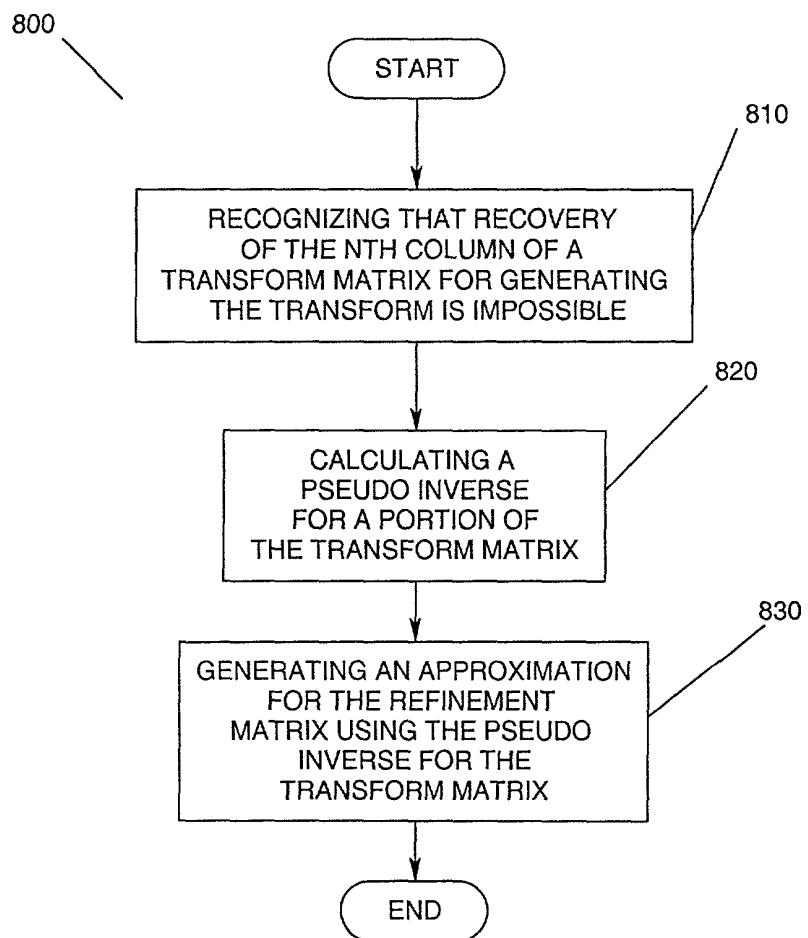


Fig. 8

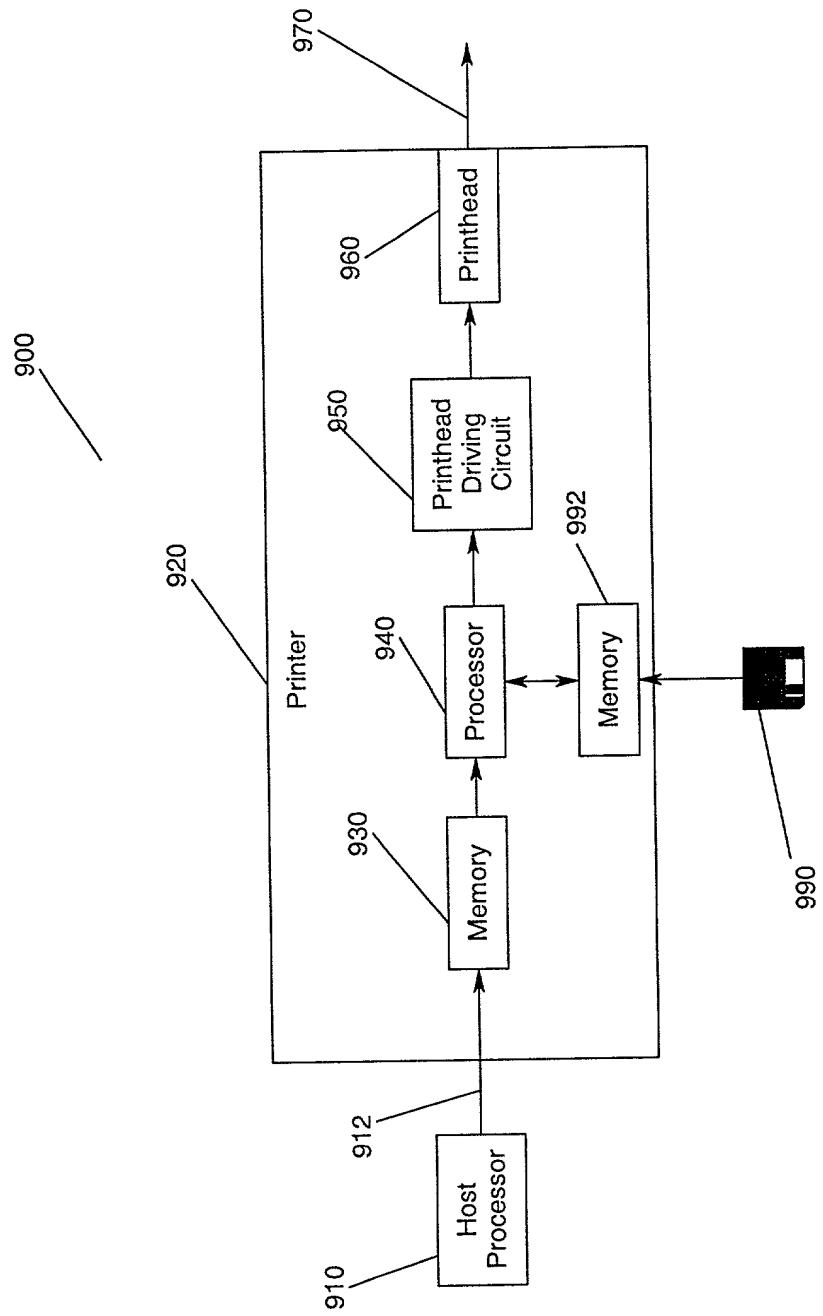


Fig. 9

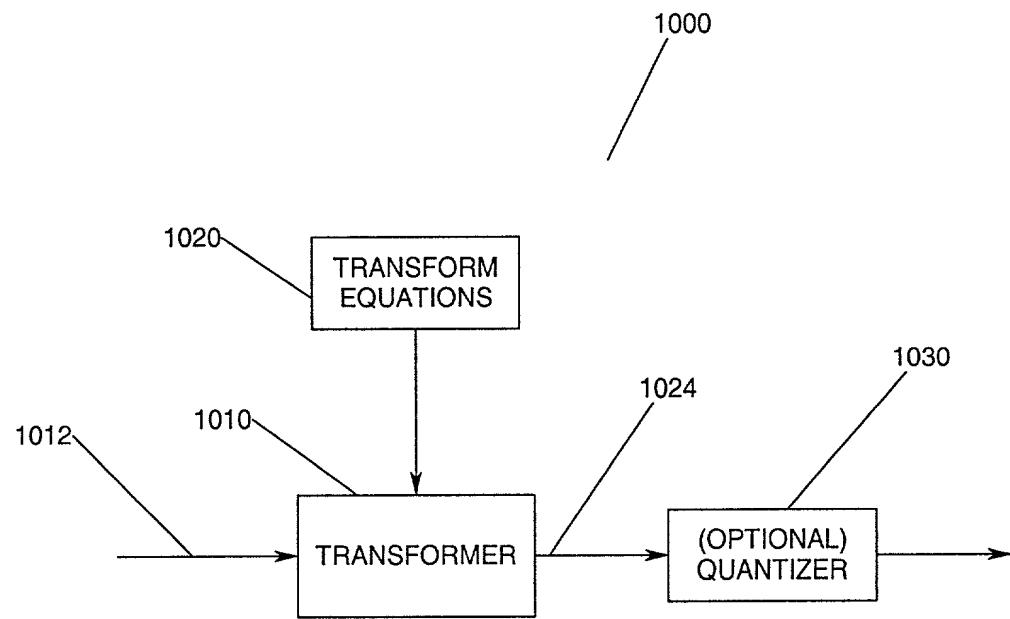


Fig. 10

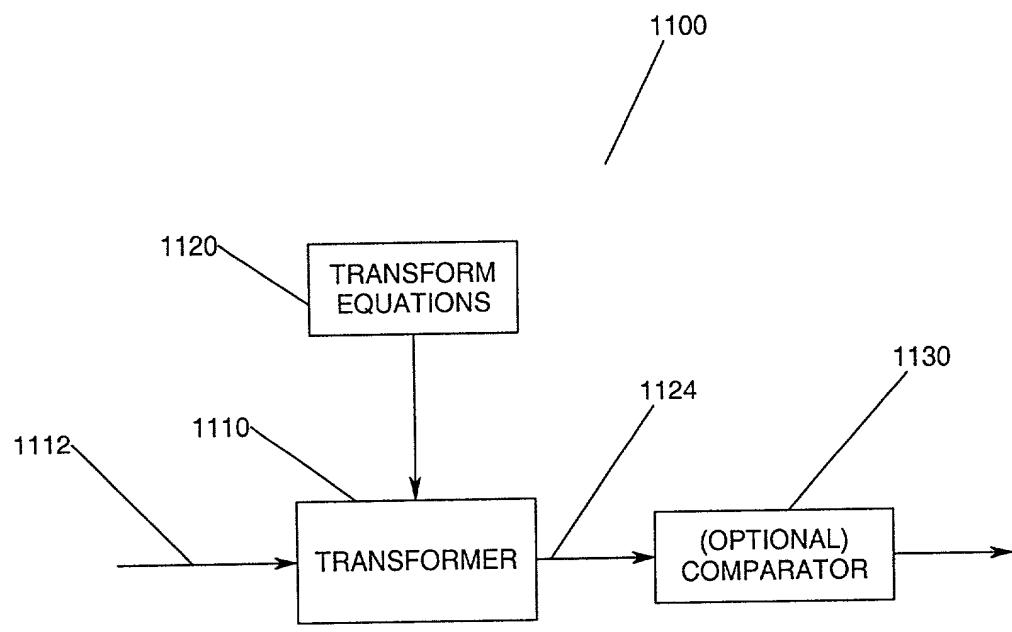


Fig. 11

IBM Ref. No.: BLD9-2000-0054US1
Altera Ref. No.: 501.379US01

Altera Law Group, LLC

**Declaration and Power of Attorney Patent Application
(Design or Utility)**

As a below named inventor, I hereby declare that:

My residence, post office address and citizenship are as stated below next to my name;

I believe I am the original, first and sole inventor (if only one name is listed below) or an original, first and joint inventor (if plural names are listed below) of the subject matter which is claimed and for which a patent is sought on the invention entitled: FASTER TRANSFORMS USING EARLY ABORTS AND PRECISION REFINEMENTS

the specification of which

is referred to by Altera reference number on a separate document
 is attached hereto
 was filed on as application serial no. and or PCT International Application number and was amended on (if applicable).

I hereby state that I have reviewed and understand the contents of the above-identified specification, including the claims, as amended by any amendment referred to above.

I acknowledge the duty to disclose to the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office all information known to me to be material to patentability as defined in 37 C.F.R. §1.56.

I hereby claim foreign priority benefits under 35 U.S.C. §119(a)-(d) or 35 U.S.C. §365(b) of any foreign application(s) for patent or inventor's certificate, or 35 U.S.C. §365(a) of any PCT International application which designated at least one country other than the United States, listed below and have also identified below any foreign application for patent or inventor's certificate of PCT International application having a filing date before that of the application on which priority is claimed.

Prior Foreign Application(s)		
Number	Country	Day/Month/Year Filed
Number	Country	Day/Month/Year Filed
Number	Country	Day/Month/Year Filed

I hereby claim the benefit under 35 U.S.C. §119(e) of any United States provisional application(s) listed below:

Prior Provisional Application(s)	
Serial Number	Day/Month/Year Filing Date
Serial Number	Day/Month/Year Filing Date
Serial Number	Day/Month/Year Filing Date

I hereby claim the benefit under 35 U.S.C. §120 of any United States application(s), or under 35 U.S.C. §365(c) of any PCT International application designating the United States, listed below and, insofar as the subject matter of each of the claims of this application is not disclosed in the prior United States or PCT International application in the manner provided by the first paragraph of 35 U.S.C. §112, I acknowledge the duty to disclose to the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office all information known to me to be material to patentability as defined in 37 C.F.R. §1.56 which became available between the filing date of the prior application and the national or PCT International filing date of this application:

Prior U.S. or International Application(s)		
Serial Number	Day/Month/Year Filed	Status (patented, pending, abandoned)
Serial Number	Day/Month/Year Filed	Status (patented, pending, abandoned)
Serial Number	Day/Month/Year Filed	Status (patented, pending, abandoned)

I hereby declare that all statements made herein of my own knowledge are true and that all statements made on information and belief are believed to be true; and further that these statements are made with the knowledge that willful false statements and the like so made are punishable by fine or imprisonment, or both, under 18 U.S.C. §1001 and that such willful false statements may jeopardize the validity of the application or any patent issued thereon.

00000000000000000000000000000000

IBM Ref. No.: BLD9-2000-0064US1
Altera Ref. No.: 501,379US01**Power of Attorney**

As a named inventor, I hereby appoint the following attorney(s) and/or agent(s) to prosecute this application and transact all business in the Patent and Trademark Office connected therewith:

Steven R. Funk	Reg. No. 37,830	Mark A. Hollingsworth	Reg. No. 38,491
David W. Lynch	Reg. No. 36,204	Michael B. Lasky	Reg. No. 29,555
Karen D. McDaniel	Reg. No. 37,674	Iain A. McIntyre	Reg. No. 40,337
Randall J. Bluestone	Reg. No. 40,518	John E. Hoel	Reg. No. 26,279
Christopher A. Hughes	Reg. No. 28,914	Esther E. Klein	Reg. No. 34,337
G. Martin Knight	Reg. No. 33,409	Robert B. Martin	Reg. No. 26,945
Douglas R. Millett	Reg. No. 31,784	Abdy Raissinia	Reg. No. 38,686
Edward A. Pennington	Reg. No. 32,588	Joseph C. Redmond, Jr.	Reg. No. 18,753
Paik Saber	Reg. No. 37,494	Robert M. Sullivan	Reg. No. 39,391

I hereby authorize them or others whom they may appoint to act and rely on instructions from and communicate directly with the person/organization who/which first sends this case to them and by whom/which I hereby declare that I have consented after full disclosure to be represented unless/until I instruct Altera Law Group, LLC otherwise.

Please direct all correspondence in this case to Altera Law Group, LLC at the address indicated below:

David W. Lynch
Altera Law Group, LLC
10749 Bren Road East, Opus 2
Minneapolis, MN 55343

Full Name of Sole or First Inventor		
Family Name Mitchell	First Given Name Joan	Second Given Name LaVerne
Residence and Citizenship		
City of Residence Longmont	State or Country of Residence Colorado	Country of Citizenship USA
Post Office Address		
Street Address 2400 - 17th Avenue, Unit 103D	City Longmont	State & Zip Code or Country Colorado 80503
Signature of Inventor <i>Joan Mitchell</i>	Date <i>Oct 20, 2000</i>	

Full Name of Second Inventor, If any		
Family Name Trelewicz	First Given Name Jennifer	Second Given Name Quirin
Residence and Citizenship		
City of Residence Superior	State or Country of Residence Colorado	Country of Citizenship USA
Post Office Address		
Street Address 1285 E. Imperial Ln.	City Superior	State & Zip Code or Country Colorado 80027
Signature of Inventor <i>Jennifer Quirin</i>	Date <i>20 Oct 2000</i>	

Full Name of Third Inventor, if any		
Family Name Brady	First Given Name Michael	Second Given Name Thomas
Residence and Citizenship		
City of Residence Longmont	State or Country of Residence Colorado	Country of Citizenship USA
Post Office Address		
Street Address 1100 E. 17th Ave. #J201	City Longmont	State & Zip Code or Country Colorado 80501
Signature of Inventor <i>Michael Thomas Brady</i>	Date Oct. 20, 2000	

Full Name of Fourth Inventor, if any		
Family Name	First Given Name	Second Given Name
Residence and Citizenship		
City of Residence	State or Country of Residence	Country of Citizenship
Post Office Address		
Street Address	City	State & Zip Code or Country
Signature of Inventor	Date	

Full Name of Fifth Inventor, if any		
Family Name	First Given Name	Second Given Name
Residence and Citizenship		
City of Residence	State or Country of Residence	Country of Citizenship
Post Office Address		
Street Address	City	State & Zip Code or Country
Signature of Inventor	Date	

Full Name of Sixth Inventor, if any		
Family Name	First Given Name	Second Given Name
Residence and Citizenship		
City of Residence	State or Country of Residence	Country of Citizenship
Post Office Address		
Street Address	City	State & Zip Code or Country
Signature of Inventor	Date	